

AN

APPENDIX

TO

The History of Independency,

BEING

A brief description of some few of ARGYLE'S proceedings before and since he ioyned in Confederacy with the
Independent Junto in
 ENGLAND.

With a Parallel betwixt him and Cromwell,

AND

A Caveat to all his seduced Adherents.

CICERO.

*Totius injustitie nulla capitalior est quam eorum, qui cum maxime fallunt,
 id tamen agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur.*



LONDON

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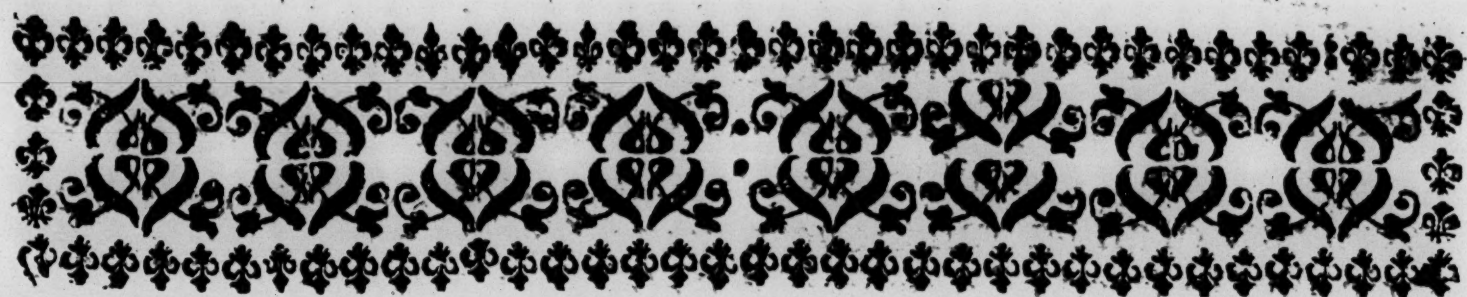
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He *Covenant* being at the first taking, held to be the true Touchstone whereby the Religious Royall Subjects were discerned from all those who were unwilling to submit to the yoke of Christ in matters of Religion, or to the just and lawfull Government of our dread Sovereigne his Vicegerent: now a subtil generation of men (or rather Vipers) in both Kingdomes, who did take the Covenant, and did magnifie it so long as it could serve them for a Ladder to mount to their intended Greatnesse; being now at the top, have Kic'd away the Ladder, and standing (as it were) on the pinnacle, look with disdain on all their old friends, who out of the integrity of their hearts, did for the good of Religion, and His Majesties honour, joyne in that solemne engagement, it being

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far from their thoughts that their modest and humble desires for the Reformation of some abuses both in Church and State (all which, His Majesty in the respective Kingdomes did (or was willing to) cure) should have struck so deep as to indeavour the overthrow of all lawfull Governments, Civill and Ecclesiasticall ; bringing in stead of a promised Reformation in Religion, a cursed Toleration of the most damnable Sects, Errors, and Heresies that ever Hell did send forth ; and for the Civill State, instead of a wel-setled Monarchy, a most confused tyrannicall Anarchy, quite contrary to the words and meaning of the Covenant, and the honest intentions of all true hearted, Religious and loyall Subjects in the three Kingdoms, who did take that solemn Covenant with a purpose to keep it, and of very many thousands who did never take the Covenant, (yet very good Protestant and loyall Subjects) being more affrighted with the compulsory way of enforcing it on all, than unsatisfyed in the matter, being introduced in a legall way, none of these deserving the name of Malignants, or to be so cruelly dealt with either for their persons or Estates as hath been too too common in both Kingdomes; but the Covenant it self doth best decypher who are Incendiaries, Malignants, and evill Instruments, viz. those who hinder the reformation of religion, who divide the *King* from His People, or one kingdom from another, or make any Faction or Parties amongst the people, contrrary to the League and Covenant. Yet by our new tenets, none must be called Malignants but those that have loyall hearts towards their Sovereigne, though otherwise never so Religious; and all of them (with Master *Martyn*) would gladly make the *Covenant* an old *Almanacke*, that they might be rid of that tie of preserving His Majesties Person and Authority, in the preservation and defence of the true Religion and Liberties of the Kingdoms, that the World may bear witnesse with their Consciences of their loyalties, and that they have no thoughts or intentions to diminish His Majesties just Power and Greatness.

As the *History of Independency* hath discovered the practises of the *Independent Junto*, so this *Appendix* will discover their chiefe *Confederate* in Scotland, namely the Marquisse of *Argyle* whose dealing with his Kindred, Friends, and Confederates mentioned in the following discourse, will be a warning to all religious Protestants, how they trust such an Apostate Covenanter, whose ambition

bition and avarice hath ruined the KING, Church and State, or three flourishing Kingdomes. Although it may seeme a paradox to many, I dare boldly aver that *Argyle* and his Faction in *Scotland* have been, and are the chiefe Malignants, Incendiaries, and evill Instruments, who have been the Ruiners of these three flourishing Kingdoms, and the Authors of the blood shed in all of them, as I hope by this following Discourse will be made appear to every impartiall and unprejudicate Reader, who hath, or may have the certain knowledg of every particular when time shall serve. This *Argyle's* Father, after the Marriage of his English Lady, having turned Catholique Roman, and this his only Son by his first Lady being carefully educated by the Earl of *Morton*, by whose means he obtained the possession of his Fathers whole Estate for a small Pension, and by His Majesties speciall favour (for out-quitting his pretended Title of Justice Generall of the Kingdome of *Scotland*) did obtain an Heritable Iusticiary of *Argyle, Lorne, Kintyre*, and many of the Westerne Isles; which power he did execute with that cruelty that he disgusted all the Islanders and Highlands of *Scotland*, who were never so tyrannized over by any of their Kings, till his Fathers death (still fearing his return) he kept himself somewhat moderate for the ingaging for the Covenant, or keeping company sometimes with those that were against it; but his Father being dead, finding himselfe idolized by those who had taken the managing of all affairs into their hands, and that by his power and policy he could prevaile with them in any thing, to indear himself the more to that party, he did seem exceeding zealous for the Covenant, and pretending great fears from *Ireland*, (which the then Lord Deputy *Strafford* his Greatnesse and knowne aversenesse from the Covenant did make the more easily to be beleaved) whereas the true cause of his feares was for the losse of *Kintyre* (whereof he cosened his Brother long before his death) *Isle*, and divers considerable Isles which were and ought to be the possessions of the *Mackdonals*, and his indiscreet provoking of *Strafford*, who in revenge of him did use very hardly all the *Scots* in *Ireland* who would not renounce the Nationall Covenant of *Scotland*: he dis-arming them, did Arme and Train many *Irish*, who (after his Head was off) shed so much bloud in *Ireland*, and upon pretence of divers of the *Mackdonals* (*Argyle's* own Tenants for the time) were accessary to the

Plot, fearing his Iudiciary power where he was both Iudge and Party, they were inforced to flie to *Ireland* till their peace should be made; to prevent which, he sent their Wives and Children after them, took possession of all their moveables, and placed other Tenants in their Room; but being grieved that *Culketough* and his Sons, who had goodly Possessions, were not gone with the rest, he caused cite them before the Councell, as accessary to an Invasion to be made by *Antrum* and some of their friends; which citation (as legall men and not guilty in the least) they did obey, and after some daies stay in *Edinburgh* (taking their walk daily before *Argyle's* dore) they did humbly intreat his Secretary to plead for them, that they might have a speedy hearing, since they were weary of their attendance; which the Secretary acquainting the Lord *Argyle*, returned them this Answer, That since they had testified their obedience by their appearance, they might go home and behave themselves civilly, not meddling with their Rebellious friends, (as he was pleased to rearme them) and be ready upon any new citation, they should be excused for that time: they did humbly thank his Lordship, and his Secretary, for this courtesie, and did presently depart from *Edinburgh* towards their home; whereof my Lord (by his Spies upon them) having notice, did immediately convene the Councell, and whereas in many dayes before (during their stay in Town) they could not be heard that day they were first Called, and upon their not Answering, my Lord agravating their Accusation by their departure, occasioned by his own and his Secretaries contriving, procures a Warrant to make them prisoners till they should be Tried, and to seize upon their Estates; which out of his zeale to the Covenant (God knows) he did carefully performe, and made *Culketto* and his two Sons Prisoners before they were halfe way at home; which *Alexander Mackdonald* (afterwards Sir *Alexander Mackdonald*) being fled to *Ireland* (having no valuable possession to look to at home) did associate himselfe with the *Irish* in the beginning of their Rebellion; but so soon as the *Scots* Army came over, he did apply himselfe to them, assuring them that he would do them faithfull service against the *Irish* Rebels if they would release his old Father and his two Brethren, unjustly detained prisoners, or bring them to Legall Trial, whereof having assurance given him, he brought with him two hundred gallant men

men of his friends, and did more execution upon the *Irish* than halfe of the *Scots* Army, their horse being not able to follow through Bogs, and their Foot not so swift as the *Irish*, and did in one morning bring in six or seven thousand Cowes to the *Scots* Camp (the like booty they did never take at any one time before or since) for which good service, the Generall did of new engage for his Father and Brethrens Releasement; but when the Committee of Estates had consented, *Argyle* did reverse all and frustrate the Generalls promise: which *Alexander Macdonald* perceiving, said no more, (but well) I will yet cause my faithfull service procure my Fathers enlargement, and did continue without pay, or hope of pay, save a very sparing allowance of quarters, untill *Argyle* sent over and caused him to be discharged of all quarters, to the grief of all the *Scots* Officers who did well know what faithfull service he had done, and was able to doe them: so that meer necessity did inforce him to make his peace with the *Irish*, by whose helpe he did come over into *Scotland*, meerly to be revenged on *Argyle*, and to relieve his Father, hoping the Estates of *Scotland* would not blame him for suing the performance of what their Generall had promised unto him, intending no more till *Montross* out of his desire to be revenged on *Argyle* did enforce *Alexander Mackdonald* to joyne His Majesties Interest, as *Montross* pretended with the said *Mackdonald*, hoping he would find (as indeed he did) a great many discontented persons to joyne with them, all which, or the most considerable were parties and persons wronged, oppressed, and ruined by *Argyle*, as cheifly (besides the forementioned Islanders and these *Highlands* that were under his lash) the *A-holl* men twice or thrice plundered by him; *Montross* himselfe provoked by many wel-known injuries, which no Noble heart could endure, as the death of Mr. *James Stewart* who was no Traitor either to King or Country save only to *Argyle*. The Earle of *Airly* having his Estate plundred, and his House thrown down in revenge of an ancient quarrell amongst their Predecessors, for the Earle of *Airly* having some Lands in the Bray of *Angus*, out of which *Argyle's* men did many times drive Heards of Cattle, Sheep, or other Beasts, for which the Lord *Ogilbee* could have no remedy, these Thieves being protected by the Earle of *Argyle*, by advice of his Lawyers, he did Charge the Earle of *Argyle*, that he should find surety not to maintain.

maintaine or protect such Out-lawes ; but before he could obtain the same , he was obliged (according to the custome of *Scotland*) to give his Oath, He did fear bodily harme from *Argyle* , which he was unwilling to doe ; alleaging, it were only a Beastly harme that he did feare , for if he would not protect those that did steal his poor mens Beasts, he was nothing afraid of his body. This tart Answer , after an age must (under colour of service to the State) be so revenged.

The *Gourdeus*, divers of whom he betrayed under trust, and under pretence of securing his Necesse Portions that he was ingaged for, possessing himselfe of *Badinoch* and *Lochaber* , and plundering friends and foes indifferently in his marches to and fro , and the inexhaustible treasure of the *Scots* Exchequer must allow him eleven or twelve thousand pounds sterling for every Voyage ; whereas his Breechlesse Souldiery were well content with their Beef and Bannocks , and such convenient plunder as the Country could afford : these (as I conceive) were the most considerable Forces *Montrosse* ever had , unlesse some that were through fear , compelled to yeild for the time , so that the blood shed in *Scotland* by *Montrosse* and *Macdonald* doe properly fall upon *Argyle's* score , no other under Heaven having occasioned both their out-breakings , and all their partakers who did see no other way to be revenged on him (that had made himselfe Master of all the Estate, having made *Argyle's* quarrel there one) than by heaving at al under the specious pretext of the Kings interest: which if God in mercy had not prevented, they had almost effectuate through *Argyle's* misgovernment; wherein it is to be remarked, that when he was overthrown by *Montrosse* in *Lochaber* the second of *February*, 1645. many of his friends being killed , and others taken , he who would not release *Culkettongh* for his Sons good service , nor the Generalls ingagement , or the Committee of Estates desire (you must not speak of Command) for Master *James Hamilton*, a faithfull Minister of the Gospel, who found more kindness from *Culkettongh* than from this Caniball Covenanter , is now content to release all to get a poor Company of his Countrymen, leaving the Godly Minister in cruell bondage, whom *Culkettongh* did release upon his Paroll and promise to send him a Boy that was forgot behind.

This religious Covenanter, out of his pious care for the education

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tion of his Sister, in the true Religion, as he pretended, did by His Majesties speciall favour overthrow the last will and Testament of his Mother-in-law, by getting himself made Administrator in the room of him who was nominated therein, whereby he got the Gentlewomen his Sisters whole patrimony into his hands; but before he could prevaile in this, His Majesty did take speciall care that sufficient Surety should be given that the Will of the Dead should be truly performed by payment of their respective Portions when they were Married, and sufficient maintenance till they were Married: the Elder whose Portion was Five thousand pound sterling, is presently sent for, and one thousand pound or thereby given to a Gentleman for his second Wife, the rest (there being a clause, *that if any of them should enter into Nunneries, they should only have 300l. sterling for all*) being kept so scarce of their due maintenance (the Gentleman who was surety, having advanced of his own above 1000l. whereof he is not as yet repaid) were seduced to go to Monasteries all save one, who is now ready to enter through his neglect; so this 12000l. of his Sisters Portions (with the ruine of their Souls to boot) is a part of *Argyle's* well-made purchase.

The great care taken by the Earl of *Morton* for *Argyle's* education & preservation both of his life from the crafty designs of a Step-mother, and recovery of his almost ruined Estate, was so well requited, that (notwithstanding he hath the Earl of *Morton's* Daughter in his bed) in open Parliament he spake what became him not both of that noble Lords Person and Estate (only, as he pretended, out of his zeal to the welfare of the Kingdom) whereas the truth is, it was meerly out of his ambition to have that Honourable place conferred upon himselfe which was intended by His Majesty upon that Noble Lord; but finding His Majesty not inclinable that way, the next assault was, for one of his own name, a man truly well deserving (for to say, better deserving than himselfe, is no great praise) and if his too much favouring of him do not stain his reputation worthy to be beloved.

Thus having shortly viewed *Argyle's* religious carriage towards his Vassalls and Tenants, Parents, Friends, and Allyes, Brother and Sisters, Neighbours and fellow Patriots; let us take a short view of his Loyall carriage towards his Sovereigne, and his

due observation of the Solemn League and Covenant with his covenanted Brethren of *England*, and then let the impartial Reader judge whether he be not such as is affirmed in the Proposition, the greatest Incendiary in the 3, Kingdoms.

It cannot be denied, but His Majesty (as is mentioned before) did confer many great & Princely favours upon him at the Earl of *Morton's* desire when he was Lord of *Lorn*, such whereof as required confirmation were approved and ratified in Parliament, His Majesty being present, *anno* 1641. with the addition of the honour and title of Marquesse, and a full Pension well paid ever since whoever want, together with (not onely an *Act of Oblivion*, but an Approbation of all his tyrannicall proceedings against the *Atboll* men, the Earl of *Airely*, and others, though not particularly mentioned, yet as done in obedience of Orders from the Committee of Estates (obtained by his own procurement) therefore to be no further questioned.

The first indeavour in requitall of these and many other Royall favours was, the entring in conspiracy with certaine his Confederates (whom I forbear to name) to transforme the Kingdome of *Scotland* into a Free State like the Estates of *Holland*, and because some truly noble Lords did abhor such a disloyall motion (after so many Acts of favour witnessing to all Posterity His Royall bounty both to Church and State, whereof these chiefe Conspirators tasted not a little) he did at that time forbear not so much to prosecute his designe, as to conceale their Councell from all these that had thoughts of Loyalty, though most faithfull to the true Religion and their Countrey according to the Covenant. The *Irish Rebellion* breaking out, fearing his owne stake if *Antrim* should grow strong, he procured one Regiment for himself, another for his Cozen *Lawers*, a third with the place of *L. Generall* for that most ungrate Gentleman the Earl of *Leithian* (who was married to his Neece, and one of his Confidents, who was once heard say, *That the 3. Kingdoms would never have peace so long as King CHARLES His Head was on His shoulders*; and yet it is only King CHARLES his favour that hath made him and his Father exceed the estate of Gentlemen) with many other places to divers of their friends, intending a full Conquest of *Ireland* (at least) to banish *Antrim* and the *Mackdonalds* from thence, as he and his Predecessors had done many of them

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out of *Scotland*, taking a gift from the Parliament of *England* of some of the Earle of *Artrim's* Lands in *Ireland*, especially the Island of *Rachara*; to the which, one of the forementioned Regiments was sent and kept there a long time, so that all the three Kingdomes must be at the charge to maintaine Armies and Garrisons for enlarging the Dominions of *Argyle*. His next project, having begun his Confederacy in *England* by shewing them the waies to get money by Taxes and Excise, 10 and 20 part, bringing in of Plate, voluntary Contributions, borrowing on the Publique Faith, tyrannizing over the Persons and Estates of all that durst be so bold as speak against the Illegall Orders, and all this Money in both Kingdomes to be imployed against His Majesty, whom their renewed Covenant did oblige them to defend, having good opportunity to traffique betwixt under the pretence of Commissioners for the Kingdome of *Scotland*, the rest for the most part either his Creatures or Confidants, so that he ruled all the Councell at home and abroad, sending *Lothian* to *France* to have them brought in a Confederacy, abusing His Majesty by procuring His Commission for Treating concerning the keeping and preservation of that auncient League betwixt *France* and *Scotland* (begun in *Charls the Great's* time, with *Achais* King of *Scotland*) but the effect of the Treaty was to bring Mony to *Argyle*, who, at time when the Kingdome stood in much need of Men, sold five thousand to the *French* to be under his Brother, (from whom he had as formerly the Estate, so now the Title of *Kintyre*, and he must be Earl of *Irwin*, all the Interest he had there being by his *quondam* Tutor (now Slave) *Barclay*, his being sometime Provost thereof) and the Chancellors Brother *Lundie* for *France* and *Irwin* had bad pennyworths, although *Argyle* made a good market for the Men, like Money trusted in a Juglers hand, were gone with a puffe: thus you see how much both K I N G and Kingdome were obliged to him in this particular. But to come to the main point of the Conspiracy, finding *Scotland* (although he had all the power of the Persons and Estates in his hand) not pliable as yet to cast off Monarchy, and imbrace Aristocracy, of whom, (as affairs stood) none could be the chief Ruler but himself; he did imploy the Zealots of the Clergy to asperse this, who did oppose him (especially some most faithfull and religious Noble men) as if they were fallen from their first love, turned ene-

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mies to the cause of Christ; had with *Demas*, imbraced this present world: and that *Argyle* was the only man that stood in the gap, threatening out of their Pulpits all such as would thinke or speake evill of him; but when the State-juglers with their Clergy-Imposters, could neither shake the Loyalty of the one, who were really for the Covenant and Monarchicall Government, nor plaster over the many fraudulent cheats of the Argathelian party, now become a most odious and heavy burthen to the Kingdome, harased and ruined from the one end to the other by him and his Armies on the one part, and *Montrosse* and his confederates on the other part, (*Argyle*, of the two, being the Kingdomes most cruell enemy) was simulat humiliation, having the Church-men still his friends, did reëconcile himsele to the other noble and loyall Patriots by suffering them to take some share of the Government, that the (by him) dis-joynted State might by them be set in a right frame againe, with a resolution when all things were right, to usurp his wonted Authority, and follow his old trade of De-throning His Majesty, and cantonizing the Kingdom; but things falling out so that one day at *Nazeby*, quelling the KING'S party in *England*; and one day at *Philipshaugh*, almost quieting *Scotland*; finding the Presbyterians in *England* inclinable to peace, and desirous of his Majestis re-establishment according to the Covenant; he leaves them, and joyns Councell with *Day*, *Purvis*, *Cromwell*, and others of the Independent Iunto, doing them that Masterpeice of good service; first, under colour of Loyalty and friendship to prevaile with His Majesty to returne to the Scots Army: then at *Newarke*, *Cromwell* contributing a Passe to *Hudson* and *Ashburnham* with a slack Guard, that His Majesty might the more freely escape. Secondly, after many learned & loyall Speeches for Monarchy, the Kingdom of *Scotlands* interest in the person of the KING, and many Vows and Protestations both in private and publique, not to abandon His Majesty without his own consent, contrary to all which, he and his Party did overthrow the Loyalty of that once famous Gentleman, L. Generall *David Leslie* (who had deeply sworn, and ingaged himself to his Majesty, to convoy him safely into *Scotland*, or then to see His Majesty peaceably settled in His Thron in *England*) forcing him, and he perswading and prevailing with the Souldiers to march away, leaving His Majesty behind little better than (but
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now an assured) Prisoner, and the whole power of the Sword in the hands of the Independents and Sectaries, to the ruine and overthrow of their Presbyterian friends in the City and Parliament, as the *History of Independency* doth witnesse, encouraging the Independent Party (by their Letters) to proceed in their dethroning Votes and accusation of His Majesty, assuring them that no party from *Scotland* shall be able to hinder them in their proceedings; but finding the body of the Parliament, and the Kingdom of *Scotland* to be sensible of the ruine of Religion and Monarchicall Government if the Sectaries prevaile, and their resolution to adhere to their Covenant, and re-establishing His Majesty, being in feare their party shall not be able any longer to delude the Kingdom, or hinder the Army designed to come in for the vindication of the many breaches of the Solemn League and Covenant, and the severall Treaties betwixt the Kingdomes, they have solicited the Armies of Sectaries to come to their assistance, some of their Ministers professing in their Letters *they have no hope of safety unlesse it be by means of this (rebellious) Army now in England*, thereby indeavouring to make *Scotland* the seat of War.

And if these troubles in *Wales*, and cutting Petitions from *Essex*, *Kent*, *Surry*, and *Sussex*, had not hindred them, their resolution was to have sent *Cromwell* thither, it being debated before he went to *Wales*, which of the two he should take in hand? but the constant assurance they had from *Argyle*, and those accursed Clergy men that were bribed by *Stephen Marshall*, *That there was no feare of danger from Scotland in hast*: made them hasten to finish the enslaving of *England* and *Wales*, and then they resolve to conquer *Scotland*; which they conceive may be quickly done, having *Argyle* and his Faction so firme to them, that although he would, neither he nor his Partners dare revolt from them having received so much of their money, lest they should reveale more than he desires should be known; and as the Independents sent their Emissaries through all Countries and Corporations to get hands to Petitions for thanks to the House for their dethroning Votes, so *Argyle* and *Marshall's* Hirelings have been very active to get Hands to Petitions in many Shires, Corporations, and Provinciall Assemblies, for hindring the engagement against the rebellious Army of Sectaries, and the Independent Into their Confe-

derates : whereas there is no intention against the Parliament, or Body of England ; but to comply with all religious honest hearted and loyall Subjects, who desire that His Majesty may be enlarged and brought to a Personall Treaty, whereby Peace and Truth may be settled in the three Kingdomes; their chief pretences being, that Religion is not secured : the Religion now established in Scotland was by Act of Parliament (His Majesty present) so well secured as the most religious Church-men, and most skillfull Lawyers could devise : If you have got *New Lights*, and desire any other Religion to be established, vindicate His Majesties Honour, and put up your Petitions to Him in an orderly way, and He may possible vindicate you from the *yoke of slavery* which some of your tyrannizing Clergy desire to put upon you ; the next is a wonderfull increase of your feares by the great *Trusts* put upon such persons, of whom you have just cause of jealousy to this Kingdome, and the Cause of God ; though you doe not speake plaine, your Pamphlettiers doe, and your pulpit Incendiaries to some purpose : you mean Duke *Hamilton* now Generall of the Forces, designed by the Kingdome and Parliament of Scotland, for vindicating the Honour of the Nation, and revenging His Majesties Captivity upon that perfidious rebellious Army of *Sectaries*, and their adherents : what he did before the subscribing of the Covenant ought not to be objected, (his moderation even then deserving the honour and love of His Country) and since his subscribing, malice it selfe cannot tax him that he hath done any thing contrary to his Covenant or his Country ; what *Montrosse* doth asperse him with, that he hindred his intended Invasion of Scotland, and so consequently His Majesties service ; none of those who stand for the Covenant who did think *Montrosse* an enemy to the Covenant and to his Country, ought to object this to my Lord Duke, whose tender care of the safety and welfare of his Countrey may evidently appear even in the relation of one of his most deadly enemies ; and whereas his good advice for moderation was misconstrued by *Argyle* and his prevailing Faction on the one side, as if he had done things contrary to the Covenant ; and by *Montrosse* and his Confederates at Court on the other side, as if he had connived or been accessory to those violent courses against his Majesty, which (God knows) he was not able at that time to hinder, his intentions being still for Peace ; and such a Peace as might consist with the

the *safety of Religion*, and *His Majesties honour*; whereof he was very hopefull, being confident of His Majesties propensnesse to Peace, and the interest he had in His Majesties favour: but the watchfull malice of his enemies, and the enemies of peace, did cunningly prevent his going about so good a worke, making him Prisoner without His Majesties knowledge, hindring by all means *a meeting betwixt them*, knowing that His Majesties justice and the Dukes innocency would quickly make their calumnies to vanish: what a sad imprisonment did he indure, much heightned by the then impossibility of clearing his innocency to his Sovereigne (the losse of whose favour would be more bitter than a thousand deaths) and his reall intentions for the good of his Country, for whose cause he hazarded and suffered so much misery and imprisonment: Yet this noble Dukes implacable and malicious enemies doe further asperse him as a man of no Religion, a meer Politician, and one that seeketh the ruine of his Sovereigne by the aspiring to the Crowne of *Scotland*: it would trouble the best Politician, and the most religious upon earth, in these distracting and distracted times, to distinguish rightly betwixt *the duty we owe to Religion, & the duty we owe to our Prince*, supposing them enemies; but the falsity of this supposition, (which hath misled many thousands, and been the ground of all our miseries) being evident to the Duke, who had the honor to be educated and intimate with his Majesty from his youth, knowing His Majesty to be *a love and honourer of the true Protestant Religion, a lover of justice and mercy, and a practiser of all Christian and morall virtues, and with a most magnificent hand a royall Benefactor to himself and his Family*. It may be asked, if it had been either piety or policy in the Duke to have kick'd off so loving and so liberall a Lord and Master, (although he had not been his Sovereigne) or to have ingaged against his Country with any Party that for their owne ends more than the good of their Sovereignes, were disturbers of all moderate Councils so long as he had any hopes of peace; especially seeing so many sad presidents in both Kingdomes, where many powerfull Subjects, lovers of the true Protestant Religion, not joyning prudence with their loyalty and innocence, have crush'd them under the load, and nothing eased His Majesties burthen, but rather increased the same; all their wealth and power being now made instrumentall to enslave

slave both KING and Kingdoms: the Duke's prudence having vindicated him from the ruine intended against him by his enemies, and reserved him (through Gods blessing) to vindicate his Loyalty by re-enthroning His Majesty so soon as God hath enabled him with any power to do it. As for his Religion, it is known he is neither Popishly affected, nor a Sectary; but who hath ever been a Professor of the true Protestant Religion, a lover and Patron of all Godly men and honest Ministers even in the time of *Episcopacy*, when few or none but himsele durst appeare for them; if his judgment had not been overswayed in some Star-Chamber sentences before he had that wisdom & experience which he now hath, and long before he did take the Covenant; if he had been ambitious of popular applause, he had been more renown'd for his Religion, than for his Princes royal bounty; but wishing rather to be religious, than seem so; his favours were given in secret to many Godly Ministers, and His Majesties Honour and good chiefly aimed at in the bestowing of them: and that you make a short view of his proceedings, as you have done of *Argyle's*, by comparing them, you will find who doth deserve the Title of *the most Religious*.

Duke Hamilton suffered his worthy Mother to enjoy, besides her own loynture, all his Estate, (whereby, indeed he lost nothing, she improving it much to his advantage) hath helpt his Brother to a great Estate, with Titles and Places of Honour, and profit, sutable to his birth and worth; his Sisters, and now some of his Neices matched in the Noblest and best Families of the Kingdom.

The Duke had no quarrell with any save Montrosse; the ground you heard, for crossing his first intention for the Invasion of Scotland, to prevent the misery and

1. Whereas *Argyle* did in his Fathers life time bring him to a Pension, outed his Brother of his Estate, *Kintyre*, and ruined his Sisters by cheating them of their Portions, and so enforcing them to go to Cloysters.

2. *Argyle*, for private quarrels betwixt him and *Montrosse*, *Culketough*, and the *Atholmen*, the Earl of *Airley*, and other, hath drawn much misery and bloudshed

bloudshed upon the Kingdome, whom he enforced to espouse his quarrels.

3. *Argyle* had enrich'd his Country with the spoils of the Kingdom, and himself with the great treasure bestowed on him both by *Scotland* and *England*, which is well secured without the reach of an Impeachment.

4. *Argyle* hath contrary to his Covenant, Duty and Allegiance, conspir'd to extirpated Monarchicall Government, to introduce foraine forces of Sectaries to the utter overthrow of the established Religion.

5. *Argyle* hath overthrown all Laws, tyrannizing over the Lives, Liberties, and Estates of the Subjects.

6. *Argyle* opposeth all waies of the Peace, & settlement of the three Kingdoms, His Majesties deliverance, and being brought to a Personall Treaty, lest the power should be taken out of his and his Confederates hands, whereby they oppress and ruine both King and Subjects.

7. Lastly, *Argyle* hath betrayed his old friends, the *Presbyterian* party in both Kingdoms, especially the *Presbyterians* in the Parliament of *England* and City of *London*, not only suffering them to be made a prey to their enemies, but obstructing their reliefe.

bloudshed that he did foresee was like to follow.

The Duke had no spoyle nor gifts given him since ever he signed the Covenant (save the Title of *DUKE*) but hath been spoiled both himself and friends by those that followed *Montrose*.

The Duke stands firme to his Covenant for the established religion, loyall to his Prince for Monarchicall Government, faithfull to his Country against all forain Invasion.

The Duke acts nothing but according to the Laws established; according to the Covenant, and the duty of every good Subject.

Duke Hamilton hath been of that temper to mediate for a well-grounded Peace, His Majesties deliverance, and the Personall Treaty, being the only probable waies for settling the three Kingdoms, and settling the power where it ought to be for the Honour and safety both of King & Subjects.

The Duke hath used, and is using all endeavours to Vindicate the oppressed Subjects in both Kingdoms, never changing Interests, being alwaies faithfull to all those to whom he did professe love and friendship.

Let the impartial Reader now judge which of the two is most religious. As this opposition betwixt Duke *Hamilton* and *Argyle* makes them both to appear what they are; so this following Parallel betwixt the *Argathelian Faction* & the *Independent Junto* will serve for an eye-salve to cure the eye-sight of both Kingdoms, and let them see clearly how neer they are to the brink of an intollerable and perpetuall slavery.

Argyle and his Faction stiled by the Independents, the Godly party in Scotland, the rest all Malignants.

The like in England by the army of Sectaries and Independent Junto, above twenty millions shared amongst them, whereof the Kingdom can never get accompt; all Places of Honour & trust of England still in the hands of those that are engaged for, and with the army of Sectaries.

Cromwell, and the army for the King in their first engagements; but having enslaved the City, enforced the Parliament to the dethroning Votes, and as not formerly acquainted therewith, gave thanks for them, and sent their Emissaries to some seduced Counties and Corporations to doe the like.

4. *Argyle* formerly (yet but seemingly) for Monarchy, now really against it, and all that desire to assert it.

Cromwell contributes a pass to His Guides, slacking the Guards, as he did the second time, when he frighted Him with a plot from Hampton-Court to the Isle of Wight, where He remains Close Prisoner.

1. The Army of Sectaries in *England* (however formerly Preached and wrote against) now called by *Argyle's faction*, the hope of their safety.

2. The heavy Taxes imposed and continued upon *Scotland* by *Argyle* and his Faction, and all the benefit thereof, and most part of the monies got from *England* shared amongst them, and no satisfactory accompt given to the Kingdome thereof.

3. All places of Honour and trust usurped by *Argathelians* (til of late) and the Army modeled to maintain their Interest.

5. That Faction first betraies the King to come to the Scots Army, promising protection, and then most perfidiously delivered Him up to the mercy of his most cruell enemies.

6 *Argyle* and his Faction have been most cruell to those they call their *Enemies*, especially in cold blood; and perfidious to their friends, deserting and betraying them.

7. *Argyle* when he had done mischief, must have both thanks and reward; and like a Conquerour, march through the Kingdome in triumph: a thing never granted amongst the noble Romans to triumph for a Victory in a Civill War.

8. *Argyle's* Faction petitions That the Army intended for His Majesties enlargement, and the relief of our Presbyterian Brethren shall not come in.

9. *Argyle* and his Faction desires but five thousand Horse to assist them to subdue Scotland, which must be turned a Province to the Kingdome of the Saints..

The blood shed in England under colour of justice in cold blood, calls aloud for vengeance; and the perfidious breaches of the Army of their promises to King, Parliament and Country, is too too evident.

What the insolent Army did, comming with Bayes in their hats when they enslaved the Parliament; and riding in triumph through the City, by whose bounty they were made and maintained an Army, will to their perpetuall infamy be registred to all posterity.

The Army and some others by their instigation, petition that the Kingdome may be settled without the King, & that Army continued to enslave the Kingdome, especially the Presbyterian party, their army being for Toleration.

Cromwell was ready to comply, but got some other work for the time, and if God prevent it not will now speedily be able to obey *Argyle's* desires; but if that faile, *Argyle* shall have money and send David Lesley to levy Forces abroad to work *Argyle's* ends.

Let this serve for a Caveat to the mis-led and deluded Protestants of the three Kingdomes not to trust the faire promises or pretences of these seeming saints, who have made the solemn League and Covenant, (intended for preservation of Religion, His Majesties Honour, & the just Liberties of the Subject) to be the ruine of Religion, the dishonour (so far as in them lieth) of His Majesty and

and the most absolute enslaving of all free Subjects, not to Kings or princes, to Great men or Good men, but to the very scum and off-scouring of both Kingdoms; it being no small grief to all that truly feared God, that so many of the reputed honest Presbyterian party should (out of base feare, or other by-respects) comply so long with these State-Iuglers, the Clergy being most active, hastning thereby their own and the Kingdoms misery; for they may be well assured if these Saints prevaile, they must (as some of them have done already) turn their Coats once more and become the Hirelings and tongue-tied *Tenants at will* to their *Brethren of the Independency*, or be kick'd out of their fat *Benefice*, and possibly out of the Kingdom to prevent new Insurrections against them, which they are cunning to procure, having the power in their hand to repress all that dare appeare against them may be ruined, others by their example terrified, and their Saints may enjoy the fatnesse of *England*; but I would aske these violent Clergy-men of the Presbyterian Party that are unwilling His Majesty should be brought speedily to a *Personall Treaty*, what their *Assemblies of Divines* have been doing? for if that Confession of faith set out in *England*, approved of in *Scotland*, be agreable to the truth of Gods word (as I know nothing to the contrary) why should the cheif Magistrate our dread Sovereign be any longer debard of his just dues? is He worse than Infidell, that you will assist those that deny His sacred Majesty that which they allow to Infidels? Magistrats, blush for shame, and repent in time, lest as they change their Votes every day, according as the tide of their power ebbes and flowes, so they may soon force you to repeale that Article concerning the cheif Magistrate, or (like the glosse of *Orleance*) put an exposition upon it which destroyeth the text. *God send us peace and truth, and preserve His sacred majesty, and his Posterity, and confound the wicked counsells of all such as are enemies to Peace, Truth, and Monarchy.*

— *Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; Si non, his utere mecum.*

THE END.

